The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,692—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	27	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	14	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

Sunday Copy ..... As. 4.

Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2 „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Wanted, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-4 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 3
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Upcoupie, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. CHINDWARRA, 2,000 Tons, on SATURDAY, 13th Dec., 1879, at 8 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Allepey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Similipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Porta are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metapolim, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on MONDAY, 15th Dec., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Dec., 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, BAHREIN, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S.S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879, connecting at Aden with S.S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 335

The Agra is due in London about 22nd January. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

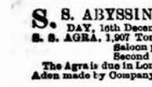
FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S.S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th December 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	260	220	80
Port Said	280	240	90
Messina	400	340	140
Leghorn	400	340	140
Genoa	500	440	140
Marseilles	500	440	145

Including Wines / Without food.

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
PERSIAN, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Steward-ess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

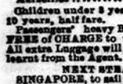
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Subattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 21st November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.



THE S. S. INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H.P., Captain Geo. H. READ, will sail from Bombay to Marseilles on or about TUESDAY, the 30th December. Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL, CAPT. LLOYD, 2,700 TONS, 400 H. P.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on or about the 18th December. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. Passage Money, Rs. 500.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S. S. VORWÆRTS, Captain G. Marussio on the 15th January, 1880.

S. S. CALIPSO, Captain V. Ballovich, on the 15th February, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 272	„ 195	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 327	„ 255	„ 131 8
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende, or Calais and Dover, are granted by the undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-2	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. } First Class, Cologne to London }	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th October 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s) KASHGAR	2631 450	E. J. Baker	15th Dec.
SUMATRA	2488 450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
			1880.
(s) TEHERAN	2589 400	A. H. Johnson	3rd Jany.
(s) CATHAY	2982 450	R. Harvey	10th do.
ZAMBESI	2431 370	A. Symons	17th do.
(s) PESHAWUR	3781 600	C. A. White	24th do.
SURAT	2141 330	W. E. Breeze	31st do.

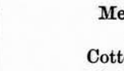
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 26th November 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

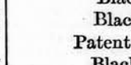
Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
GREELONG	1855 250	E. Stewart	23rd Dec. 1879
NIZAM	2725 400	A. E. Bridow	6th Jan. 1880
THIBET	2593 400	J. H. Torbock	20th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 9th December 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033 500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan; 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 26th November 1879. Acting Superintendent.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums }	In 1870	£139,808
after deducting }	„ 1873	£295,149
Re-insurances.. }	„ 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Cash.
Per doz. Quarts ..... Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints ..... „ 4-4

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED.)

LADIES' HOSIERY AND BOOT DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN'S
Cotton Socks.
Lambswool Socks.
Lisle Socks.
Merino Socks.

LADIES'
Cotton Stockings.
Lisle Stockings.
Balbriggan Stockings.
Lambswool Stockings.
Cashmere Stockings.
Merino Stockings.
Silk Stockings.

CHILDREN'S
Patent Leather Shoes.
Morocco Shoes.
Patent Leather Boots.
Morocco Button Boots.

LADIES'
BEST FRENCH AND ENGLISH
White Satin Shoes.
White Satin Boots.
Black Kid Shoes.
Black Kid Boots.
Patent Leather Shoes.
Black Cloth Boots.
Black Morocco Boots.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

G. I. P. VOLUNTEER QUADRILLE PARTY will be held in the Volunteer Hall at Byculla on FRIDAY, the 12th instant; to commence at 9 o'clock. Admission—Re. 1.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a GENTLEMAN. Please apply to M. A., this Office.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED FIRST CLASS MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, for a POONAH ESTABLISHMENT. Good references required. Apply stating terms to J. M., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

THE SALE OF BOOKS at SOUNDY & Co. will be CONTINUED THIS DAY at one o'clock from Lot o. 435.

FOR SALE, a very strong Grey Arab HORSE, 14-2, goes in Harness; makes a capital riding horse. Price Rs. 550. Apply to "R.," this Office.

FOR SALE, several new Victoria and all description of other Carriages. CARRIAGE COMMISSION ROOM, opposite Byculla Hotel.

FRESH ITALIAN CHESNUTS, arrived per s. s. Venetia, at 4 annas per lb. Crawford Market, GEEGA NATHOO, Nos. 60 and 70.

CHINA DEPOT.—Just arrived from China and Japan, a large stock of Curiosities and Table Ornaments for Christmas and New Year Presents. 30, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a very pretty self-driving MAIL PHAETON, nearly new. Price Rs 600. Apply to "X," this Office.

"X'MAS & NEW YEAR GREETING CARDS.—Series 1 doz. post free, inland, on receipt of Rs. 2-8. By Mail *via* Brindisi Dec. 1 & 8. Address—Caxton Printing Works, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY, one p. m., House hold effects, Apollo Street, opposite Nesbit Lane, Fort. Particulars at Mr. WARNER'S. (Must be cleared same day.)

STEIN-WEIN—A Fresh supply of this excellent WINE FOR SALE at moderate price to close account. Apply to COWASJEE BROTHERS, 2, Hornby Row.

GOLD WATCH CHAINS, of any patterns made to order, of pure Indian or 18 carat Gold, of English finish. Samples on hand at our factory, 4, Hummum Street-Bombay. C. MARCKS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 6-2. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Sea Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES—Register your Orders. CHRISTMAS CARDS, BON BONS, Prize Packets, &c. Go and see them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—LECTURE by Rev. R. A. HUME, Missionary from Ahmednugger, at 8-30 THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING in the General Assembly's Institute, Kalbadevi.

Subject:—"Reformed Hinduism."

The Public generally are invited.

Bombay, 12th December 1879.

WOOD & HARVEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 9, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON,

EXECUTE ORDERS from £5 upwards for all descriptions of Provisions, Wines, and Spirits, allowing all trade discounts. Remittances to be made by Post Office Order or Bank Bill.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to RECEIVE WRITTEN OFFERS at his office, Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, Fort, up to NOON, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., for the PURCHASE by private contract (subject to the sanction of the High Court and to certain conditions of sale which may be seen at his said office) of the whole of the LAND, MILL BUILDINGS, MACHINERY and STORES of the NICOL PRESS and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, at Colaba.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer which may be made to him.—Dated 12th December, 1879.

J. GORDON, Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has contracted to PURCHASE from Mr. D. RUTTONJEE, the INDIAN SPECTATOR PRESS, with the Weekly Paper of the same name, as also the Types, Presses, and all the Printing Materials of the aforesaid Press. Any person or persons having any CLAIM by way of mortgage, sale, gift, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to the undersigned at his residence in Fort, Purshotam Chimnajee Street, No. 14, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any claim set in subsequently.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1879.

NANABHOY NOWROJEE DABOO, Reporter.

HOME AND EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN OF PARENTS RESIDING IN INDIA.

A FRENCH Lady, the widow of an English Gentleman (F. R. S.), just deceased, is prepared to TAKE CHARGE, and, with the assistance of two daughters, superintend the education of TWO or THREE CHILDREN whose parents reside in India or elsewhere abroad.

The advertiser resides in a large house in the best part of St. John's Wood, and from the fact that the French and German languages are thoroughly understood and constantly spoken, the family can offer educational advantages rarely met with.

First class references given and required. Terms from £100 a year for each child. Address X. Y., care of Dr. Waring, 49, Clifton Gardens, London, W., or in the first instance to G. B. STACEY, Eastern Telegraph Company, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF WRECKAGE, FOR, AND ON ACCOUNT OF, WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ON the forenoon of THURSDAY, the 8th day of January, 1880, will be SOLD at THALLAI (about 14 miles south of Tellicherry) by PUBLIC AUCTION, the following, in three lots, for, and on account of, the concerned:—

The Wreck of the Teak built Steam Launch KELPIE, as she now lies where foundered during the storm of latter end of May last, about 150 yards distant from shore.

Two iron plate (decked) mooring barges, now lying stranded and wrecked, embedded in the sand abreast of the said launch at the village of Thallai aforesaid, with masts and sails, &c., complete.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

A. BROWN,
Agent to the Concerned.

Tellicherry, 6th December 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 38.)
CEYLON—EAST COAST.
BATTICALOA LIGHT.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 16, of the 7th June, 1878, on the establishment of a light at Batticaloa:—

The Master Attendant, Colombo, has given notice that the Batticaloa light which has hitherto been exhibited from the 15th February to the 31st October, will, until further notice, be exhibited throughout the year from sun-set to sun-rise.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON, in charge of Office,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India,
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 1st December 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 2031, 828, 70s, and 748b.
„ „ Light list for 1879.
Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 155 and 103c.
„ „ „ Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 442.
„ „ „ Light list for 1879.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No 39.)
RED SEA—GULF OF SUEZ.
LEADING LIGHT IN SUEZ BAY.

THE Egyptian Government has given notice, that on 1st January, 1880, a light will be exhibited on the north shore of Suez bay, as a leading light through the deep water channel westward of Newport rock, and the channel near the Spit buoy, thence to the anchorage in about 5 fathoms water:—

The light will be a fixed white light, elevated 40 feet above the sea, visible through an arc of 14½°, or between the bearings N. 10½° E. and N. 4½° W., and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of about 10 miles. Over the bay and its approaches, through an arc of 34½°, the light will be obscured, and the obscuration will cover Kal-el-Kabireh shoal, and the Spit buoy.

The illuminating apparatus will be dioptric, or by lenses.

The light will be shown from a mast (upper part for about 20 feet painted black) above a white dwelling, placed on the following bearings, viz.:—

South dock head, Port Ibraham (Observation spot) ..... S.S.E. ½ E.
Newport rock light vessel ..... S. ½ E., S½W.
Kal-el-Kabireh shoal beacon ..... S. by W. ½ W., W½y.
Atakeh quarry ..... S.W. ½ W., W½y.

Position: lat. 29° 57' 35" N., long 32° 32' 10" E.

Note.—Approaching from the southward, this leading light should be kept just open westward of Newport rock light, and be steered for, passing the Newport rock light vessel at the distance of about 2 cables—the leading light must then be kept in sight till the Spit buoy is passed.

(The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 4½° Westerly in 1879.)

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON, in charge of Office.
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 1st December 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 2718a, 2523, 8a, 757, 233 and 734.
British Admiralty Sailing Directions, Red Sea Pilot, 1873, pages 10, 23 and 37.
British Admiralty List of Lights for 1879.
Indian Marine Survey List of Lights for 1879.
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 27.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 40.)
BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST.
MADRAS SEMAPHORE.

THE Port Officer, Madras, has notified that the Semaphore on the Marine Office flag-staff is now dropped at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. daily, Madras mean time. It is extended at a right angle five minutes before dropping.

Should the Semaphore not fall at correct time, immediate intimation will be furnished to the Shipping either by circular or signal.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON, in charge of Office,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 2nd December 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Chart, No. 71c.
Indian Marine Survey Chart, No. 105.
„ „ „ Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 459.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of H. E. the Governor in Council,

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS,
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

	Cash.	Rs.	a.
Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster, per box of	100	1	12
Do. do. do.	250	4	0
Dindiguls and Havannahs, ... box of	100	2	0
Do. do. box of	250	4	8
Treacher's muster. box of	50	1	2
Treacher's Gem muster..... box of	50	1	0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft, and delicate, per dozen	30	0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Choice Matured Spirit	27	0
OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome spirit	23	0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 15th inst., OUR BUSINESS, now carried on in Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, will be REMOVED to the GROUND FLOOR of the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
4th December, 1879.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES, who has had twenty years' experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
EYE-PRESERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.
FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.

FOR
'X MAS
AND
NEW YEAR,
THE CASH BAZAAR
HAS
THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT
OF
'XMAS CARDS.
'XMAS BOOK MARKERS.
HOLLY AND MISTLETOE.

FRENCH TOYS
AND 'XMAS PRESENTS
FOR EVERYBODY.

FINEST PARIS BON-BONS, IN A VARIETY OF
FANCY BOXES.

IMMENSE CHOICE
OF
ORNAMENTS FOR 'XMAS TREES.

INVITATION CARDS, BALL PROGRAMMES, MENU CARDS.

☞ NOTE ADDRESS.

MEIFFRE BROTHERS'
CASH BAZAAR, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

1879. SPECIAL 'XMAS ANNOUNCEMENT. 1879.

NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS AT

C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY.

HANDSOME Gold suites of Bracelet, Brooch and Earrings, set with Pink Coral and Pearls, Rs. 215.
Do. Pink Coral and Diamonds, Rs. 250.
Do. Pearls and Diamonds, Rs. 240.
Do. Ivy Leaf Pattern, set with brilliants, Rs. 675 and Rs. 825.
Do. Enamelled Brooch or Pendant and Earrings, Rs. 260.
Plain Gold Half Suites of Brooch and Earrings, from Rs. 60.
Half Suites set with Diamonds, Pearls, &c. from Rs. 85.
A variety of chaste patterns to select from.
Lockets set with Brilliants, the newest shapes, Rs. 140 to Rs. 850.
All the above are supplied with either Morocco or Blue Velvet cases.
Dress Studs, Links, &c. Plain or set with Stones, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 350.
Handsome Gold Necklets, the latest London patterns, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 350.
Single Stone Gipsy set with Brilliant Rings, from Rs. 75 to Rs. 1,000.
An immense stock of Ladies' Fancy Dress Rings, set with Pearls, Turquoise, Garnets, Rubies, &c., at prices varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 150.
Travelling Clocks, best Electro Plated Goods, Musical Boxes, Chronographs, Binoculars, Spectacles, Parisian Bronzes, &c.

INTIMATION.

WE have lately added an important branch to our business, viz. manufacturing on our premises Gold Chains and Jewellery of pure Indian Gold, by skilled European workmen, thereby giving the fine finish of Western workmanship, better value in gold, and saving the heavy loss by exchange, duty, &c., which have to be charged on articles of this description imported from Europe. Our prices for this description of goods will be found lower than any firm in India.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
12th December, 1879.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & COMPANY.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Single-Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match.....	20	0
Blue Serge, Wool-Dyed, Double or Single Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	27	0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Trowsers.....	22	0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard Wear Riding Trowsers or Breeches.....	22	0
Drab Cotton Cord Riding Trowsers or Breeches.....	11	0
Mofussil or Shikaring Flax Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass Suit	12	0

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete.....	70 to	80 0

MORNING & VISITING COATS.

	Rs.	a.
Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England.....	30 to	35
Vest Do. Do.	8	0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas, Shepherd's Plaids	15 to	16
Fancy Angolas, Checks Plain Shades, and Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk per pair...	12 to	16
Real White American Drill	4	0

CRICKETING & BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted, Coat and Trowsers	27	0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts	8	0
Best American Drill Suits	10	0
Cholera Belts, they are superior to the old Kummerband and less bulky, they are made of double substances of Flannel and are cut on, the riding belt system ..... each	2	8

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
EADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAST NIGHT OF "CASTE."

THIS EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK THE POPULAR COMEDY,

"CASTE."

Mr. Teesdale, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Tapping, Mr. Carlyon, Miss Agnes Birchenough, Miss Amy Crawford, Miss Madge Antoinette.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs.	32
Private Box to admit 4	„	16
Orchestra Stalls	„	4
Stall	„	3
Pit	„	2
Back Seat	„	1

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8-30; performance commences at 9.

Stage Manager ..... Mr. H. R. TRESIDALE.
Musical Director ..... Mr. A. J. LEVEY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF CONTRACTORS' TOOLS, PLANTS, TIMBER, &c. AT NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Glover and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their premises in Nesbit Lane, Byculla, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p. m., the whole of their plants, tools, &c., comprising of crab winches, lorry wheels, rivet forges, smiths' bellows, smiths', fitters', and carpenters' tools, anvils, sewage blocks, cramps, stone clips, and clamps, metal, sledge and steel quarry hammers, scotkies, screw augers, cross cut and pit saws, taps and dies, iron rails, chairs, crossing and points, wagon springs, wagon frames and iron work, railway lamps, signal and other lamps, naptha lamps, iron chains of sizes, 1, 2, and 3 sheave iron blocks of sizes, screw jacks of six s, crow and drill bars, tamping rods, bench vices, galvanized iron curved cup bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, galvanized iron water buckets, and gummels, fire bars of sizes, leather bolting of sizes, spades, shovels, mud scoops, picks, Manilla and coir rope, fuse, India rubber, suction hose, iron oil tank, air pumps, square and round pine and junglewood logs, teak and junglewood planks, boards, and rafters, teakwood travellers, railway keys, mallets, sandscreens, cane and bamboo baskets, sundry iron, &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH MADE GOLD JEWELLERY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to sell by Auction at their rooms on MONDAY, the 15th December at 3-30 p. m., a consignment of English made gold jewellery consisting of

Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Earrings.
Gold Albert Chains.
Gold Neck chains.
Chatelaine Watches, &c., &c.

The above are all of the best manufacture and will be found suitable for Christmas presents, &c., &c., and are now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 15th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

15 boxes Grand Champagne Universal in quarts and pints.
7 boxes Renaudin Bollinger and Co.'s Ay Champagne, dry quality.
5 boxes carte d'Or.
5 boxes Red Sparkling Burgundy.
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases grey dhoties.
5 cases white checks.
8 cases hats and topees comprising, long black beaver, white felt, black, blue and drab, soft felt, long and short crowned, white felt hard helmets, &c.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

AB—MDF—1-20—20 cases lip chimney 4 inch, ex s s. Lorne.

By order of the Administrator-General

The effects of the late Lulloo Shamji, consisting of gold sackets, googri and hem, and silver anklets.

At 2 p. m.

1. English built circular glass fronted miniature brougha. And any other carriages and horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF CASHMERE GOODS.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, at their rooms on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., without reserve.

A consignment of Cashmere goods consisting of tea trays, boats

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 11TH DEC. 1879.

Consols in London yesterday receded from 97⅞ to 97½; French Rentes were unchanged at 115f; Enfaced Rupee Paper, according to Reuter, was unaltered at 78½ for Fours and 85½ for Fours-and-a-half, but our own correspondent's message gave 78¾ and 85½ respectively which, we hear, are confirmed by private advices. A withdrawal from the Bank of England is advised of £300,000 in Gold for Egypt, but nothing further respecting the Money market is reported.

Coffee and Cocoanut Oil remain unchanged. Linseed is steady, and Rapeseed dull at previous prices. Indian Wheat is quoted 1s. per quarter higher to arrive *via* Cape, but unchanged *via* Canal. At the London Skin Sales, Sheep Skins are in good demand, and 1d. to 3d. higher; Goat Skins 2d. to 5d. per lb. higher.

Piece Goods in Manchester continue firm; and Cotton in Liverpool yesterday also closed firm, the day's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. In spot quotations an advance of 1-16d. is noted in Omras, but all other descriptions show no change. From New York, yesterday's telegrams still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 13 7-16 cents, but March shipment has receded from 13·98 to 13·78 cents per lb. Even with this decline futures are still a long way above the spot value in Liverpool, and we may look for a further comparative decline. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons:—

	1879	1878	1877
Wednesday's Receipts...	38,000	31,000	26,000
Five days' "	152,000	144,000	133,000
Total since 1st Sept....	25,006,000	2,086,000	1,814,000

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday Rs. 26,90,000 were allotted on Calcutta, and Rs. 10,000 on Madras at an average of 1s. 8·19d., and Rs. 13,00,00 on Bombay at an average of 1s. 8·20d., tenders on all three places at 1s. 8 3-16d. receiving 75 per cent. of the amounts applied for. As compared with last week this shows a decline of fully 1-16d. per Rupee, but it is certainly that extent better than was generally anticipated here yesterday. The result showed very clearly that very little trust was placed in the *Morning Post* announcement that sales of Silver on German account were to be immediately resumed, and Reuter's telegram received this afternoon, authoritatively contradicting the statement, did not therefore create much surprise. It is a matter of regret, however, that business here should be subject to canards of this kind, and it is only to be hoped that we may get through them all before the busy season fairly sets in.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver as having receded to 52¾d. per oz., but our own quotation of 52d. weak, probably represents the actual condition of the market more closely.

Exchange.—Owing to the unexpectedly full rates obtained for Council drafts, the market opened very steady with an advance of 1-32d. on yesterday's closing quotations; but there was decidedly more disposition shown to sell than buy, and after the receipt of Reuter's contradiction of the *Morning Post* announcement, a further advance of 1-32d. was established, at which the market closes with a firm feeling. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand ...	... 1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 8⅛d.	"
Credits 3 " "	... 1s. 8 17-32d.	"
Documents 3 " "	... 1s 13-32d.	"
France 3 " "	... 2-17 to ½	"

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅜ to ⅝ per cent. discount.

Government Paper, although quiet, has remained very steady at previous rates, say:—Fours, Rs. 92½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101½.

Shares.—Transactions continue limited, and, on the whole, the tendency of prices is in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombay shares are ½ per cent. lower at Rs. 693½, In Land Companies there is a decline of Rs. 10 in Colaba. Press shares are all unchanged. Spinning and Weaving Companies are dull, and a decline of Rs. 5 is quoted in Great Eastern, Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit, and Rs. 15 in Oriental. Bombay Burma Trading Company's shares are Rs. 15 higher.

Cotton.—Notwithstanding the firmness of the Liverpool advices, the recovery in exchange and the decline in futures advised from New York, has exercised a quietening effect on the market. Sellers, although not numerous, have shown rather more willingness to do business than buyers, and even at a decline of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, only a moderate business has resulted. We quote:—

Good Hingunghaut,	Jan. delivery...	Rs. 256 per candy.	
" Omra	Feb. "	" 237	"
" Broach	March "	" 249	"
" Dhollera	April "	" 231	"

Seeds.—Linseed is still firm at Rs. 7-2 to Rs. 7-4 per cwt. Rapeseed dull and neglected. Gingelly is rather dearer, but the extent of the demand prevents any decline in prices.

Freights are firm but not quotably altered. For Liverpool, immediate shipment *via* Canal is still quoted at 40s. to 42s. 6d, but for January loading 36s. 3d. to 37s. 6d. are the rates, with little disposition to go on at that. For Marseilles and Genoa 42s. 6d. is about the current figure, and for Trieste and Venice 45s., payable here.

Piece Goods in the bazaar continue very active, and a large business has again been done at full prices; but from first hands clearances have been insignificant, the recovery in exchange not being sufficient yet to enable buyers to pay Manchester prices.

Coals continue very quiet, with few buyers, either ready or forward. Another steamer cargo of Cardiff is reported to have been sold to-day at Rs. 19 per ton alongside to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	9 p.ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	740
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	5 do	693½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India.	37,333	625	412-1-1	6 do	104

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	4,000	3,000	all	15 ps*	845
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.s.	115
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s.	350
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited ...	6,000	1,400		15 p.	180

* Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	900
Albert Kurrachee Co.,..	300	3,000	1,100	125 do	930
Alber Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	40	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,300	82 p.s.	625
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	475
Burat Company (New)..	155	500	all	50 p.s.	440
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	88
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	36
Carnac Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50 nl.
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,250	all	80 do	350
Dhollera F. & G. Co...	800	250	all	15 do	100
East India Press Co....	333	1,000	all	100 do	990
Fort Press Co	50	2,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	50 do	435
Mofussil Pres sand Ginning Co.....	125	400	all	80 do	235
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Semeon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	200
Ind Press Co	400	850	750	0 do	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,100 xd.
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	59½	500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	850	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	802 xd.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	390
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,175
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	Nil	55
Bhownaggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	25	740
Coorla S. and W. Co.. ..	1,000	1,000	all	do	615
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	565
Dhurmsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	do	215
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all	do	310
Great Eastern S. and W. Co..	1,400	1,000	all	35	790
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	872	1,000	all	60	815
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 000	Nil	455
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	781	1,000	all	do	655
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	905
M. Muncujee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	855
Madhowjee S. and W. Co.	300	1,250	all	do	325
Madras U. Spining	425	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,210
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	30,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,045
Monarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p. s.	860
Mongeer S. and W. Co.	3,000	2,000	..	Nil	70
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	951	1,000	all	40 p. s.	660 xd.
Oriental	4,000	625	all	15	540
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	Nil	70
Semeon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	do	625
Soonderdas Spinning ...	581	1,000	all	do	600
Do do. 4 Shares	500	1,000	22s	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	500	all	30	740
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil	475

* Per Sh re for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,750	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	960	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co...	3,750	500	all	do	
Mandvee S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	do	
Meriad S. and W. Co* ..	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld....	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co,...	2,500	400	all	do	

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay Burma (Trading) Corporation ...	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s.	3,960
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.....	150	10,000	2,000	250p.s.	2,675
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limted ..	1250	100	100	10 p. s.	108
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	...	500
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld..		500	300	35 p. s.	310
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,000	200	100	7½ p. ct	12
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	16
Mofussil Debenture	1,000	300	300	...	312
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	25	8,000	1,000	85 p. s.	900
Thacker and Co., Ld...	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	112
Thacker and Co.....	1,000	500	all	200 p.s.	670
Tigris Patent Slip Co..	1,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	150

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Arrow, 130 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 244 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Puttialla, 494 tons, Capt. W. Britten, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dy. Surg. Gnl. E. J. Franklyn, Lieut. F. Wittack, Pay Master Sergt. County, Mr. A. Webb, Mr. Sorabjee Ardeshir, Mrs. Hajee Fazella, and 73 deck.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sumatra, 1,406 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, which arrived in harbour on the 10th inst., from Venice (14th Nov.), brought the English mail and the following cargo:—1,458 packages piece goods, 41 bales twist, 65 cases chestnuts, 10 cases beads, 11 packages paint and color, 2 cases gold thread, 11 cases boots, 13 cases safron, 779 boxes silver, 48 boxes silver coins, 10 cases wine, 2 cases clocks, 1 box rupees, 2 boxes specie, and many packages merchandise and transhipments for other ports.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
10	Sumatra (s).....	Briscoe	Venice, Nov 14.
11	Arrow (s)	Baker.....	Mandvee, Dec 9.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
11	Arosbay	Willis.....	Elephant Point.
	Goshawk	Leslie.....	Calcutta.
	Puttialla (s).....	Britter	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The ship Aronis, Jones, to Elphant Point, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Abyssinia, to Aden and Zanzibar.
Steamer Arrow, to Coast and Cutch.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
8	Ethopia (s)	.....	Calcutta and N P.
	Byculla (s)	.....	Bombay and S P.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	20	Bengal, ss, Jeff-rson, from Cardiff.	
	21	Godavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.	
	23	Anconia, ss, Stead, from Bombay.	
	23	Scandavia, H C Boat, M Moostafa, from Bussorah.	
	23	Abyssinia, ss, Russell, from Zanzibar.	
	25	Serapis, H M Ship, Davidson, from Bombay.	
	25	Durham, ss, Anderson, from Melbourne.	
	25	Burmah, ss, Allen, from Bombay.	
	26	Dagmar I G, ss, Knoer, from Red Sea.	
	26	Goa, ss, Hay, from Kurrachee.	
	27	Bokhara, ss, Anderson, from London.	
	27	Joseph A Roper, A Bark, Snow, from Tamatave.	
	28	Victoria, ss, Mendezons, from Manilla.	
	29	Peiho, ss, Pasqualin, from Marseilles.	
	29	Java, ss, Pratt, from London.	
	30	Khedive, ss, Stewart, from Calcutta.	
	30	Merkara, s., Ballantine, from Calcutta.	
	30	Serapis, ss, North, from Cardiff.	
	30	Scotia, ss, Cato, from London.	
	30	Bangalore, ss, Fraser, from Bombay.	
Dec.	1	Inch Mornish, ss, Allen, from Colombo.	
	1	Dorunda, ss, Templeton, from London.	
	1	Hong Ann, ss, Mackenzi, from Jubul Joogu.	
	2	Drenthe, ss, D Yong, from Batavia.	
	2	Escambia, ss, Wildgoose, from London.	

DEPARTURES.

23	Anconia, ss, Stead, to London.	
25	Serapis, H M Ship, Davidson, to England.	
26	Bengal, ss, Jefferson, to Bussorah.	
26	Durham, ss, Anderson, to London.	
27	Goa, ss, Hay, to London.	
27	Bokhara, ss, Anderson, to Bombay.	
28	Scandavia, F G Boat, M Mo stafa, to Constantinople.	
28	Abyssinia, s s, Russell, to Bombay.	
28	Dagmar, I G ss, Knoer, to Wereck.	
29	Victoria, ss, Mendezons, to Liverpool.	
29	Peiho, ss, Pasqualin, to Shanghai.	
30	Khedive, ss, Stewart, to London.	
1	Godavery, ss, Minner, to Mauritius.	
1	Burmah, ss, Allen, to Zanzibar.	
1	Java, ss, Pratt, to Kurrachee.	
1	Merkara, ss, Ballantine, to London.	
1	Bangalore, ss, Fraser, to Venice.	
1	Inch Mornish, ss, Allen, to London.	
2	Dorunda, ss, Templeton, to Calcutta.	
2	Hong Ann, ss, Mackenzie, to Jubul Joogur.	
2	Drenthe, ss, D Yong, to Rotterdam.	

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Joseph A Ropes, A Bark, Snow, from Tamatave, Serapis, ss. North, from Cardiff.
Scotia, ss, Cato, from London.
Escambia, ss, Wildgoose, from London.
Dagmar, I G, ss, Knoer, from Penguin in Red Sea.
Hong Ann, ss, Mackenzi, from Jubul Joogur. Saved Cargo late Peng in.

DAILY IMPORTS.—December 11.

From Liverpool.

Rydal Hall s—759 bundles hoop iron, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 112 kegs white paint, Joseph Soares.

From London.

Bokhara s—18 cases champagne, Tredcher and Co; 5 casks soda, 5 casks linseed oil, and 10 drums meatafoot oil, Heptools Shaik Adam and Co; 37 boxes bar silver (Rs. 1,0 ,000,) The French Bank.

Venetia s—102 boxes bar silver (Rs. 2,53,000), The French Bank.

Singapore s—600 cases candles, Cowasjee Brothers; 100 cases pale ale, Ewart, Latham and Co; 8 cases cod liver oil and 24 cases oilmanstore, Abdoola Hassan Mahamedally; 8 cases envelope, Volkart Brothers.

From Glasgow.

Italia s—25 barrels clay, Rustomjee Sorabjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 11.

For Liverpool.

Rydal Hall s—22 bales wool, Goculdass Jettani; 71 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum, 11 bales skins, Lang, Moir and Co; 42 bales wool, Kessowjee Poonja; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 247 cwts coir yarn, Bhonjee Purshotum and Co; 294 cwt coir yarn, Moolje Jaitha and Co; 37 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 50 bales wool, Petonjee Dorabjee; 156½ cwt myrobalans, Premjee Kreval; 105 cwts myrobalams, Nuthoo Soondurjee.

For London.

Kashgar s—204 bales coir yarn, 119 casks coffee, 36 bales senna, 17 bales skins, 10 bales hides and 180 bales cotton, P and O S N Co; 50 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam; 100 cases olibanum, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 240 cwts coolfa, Huttonjee Manurjee; 5 cases indigo, Sal aythoy Mahamedbhoy; 4 cases indigo, Rehmanbhoy Rassoolbhoy; 3 cases mother of pearl shells, J C Hordjee; 143 cwts buffalo horns, 3 cases fishmaws, and 2 cases mother of pearl shells, Nanseybhoy Gangjee; 70 cwts buffalo horns, Hajee Sajun Lalljee; 2 bales carpets, V A Mahomedally and Co; 137½ cwts cassia roots, Joosub Abdoola; 67½ cwts coir yarn and 13½ cwt coir fibre, Tyebjee and Co; 21 cases peacock feathers, Ramsubhoy Lalljee; 763½ cwts myrobalams, Foonjee Jewraz; 271 cwts sandal wood, Alladin Dewjee; 16 bales skins, 28 cases fishmaws and 47 cwts deer horns, Dawood Hajee Hassum; 40 cwt deer horns and 5 bales hides, Goolamhoosein Parpia; 8 bales skins and 6 bales hides, Adum Mohidin and Co; 5 bales skins, C H B Forbes and Co; 100 bales skins, Peerbhoy Hassum A C M S and Co; 12 bales skins, and 12 bales hides, Vana Ana S. M. S. and Co; 94 bales hides, and 19 bales skins, Mahamedally and Co; 17 bales hides and 9 bales skins, Syed Ahmed Meera and Co; 12 bales hides, Pestonjee Nusserwanjee and Co; 15 bales hides, and 12 bales skins, Hasum Oomersey; 7 bales hides, Sharriff salamahamed; 4 bales hides, and 10 cwts coir yarn and 49 cwts coir ropes, Currimsee Khetsee and Co; 13 bales wax, M. M. Mody and Co; 100 cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Purshotum; 18 cases indigo, Rassulbhoy Mahomedbhoy; 1050 cwts buffalo horns, Abdoola Mahamed; 9½ cwts ivory, Poonamchund Agarchund; 412½ cwts gall, Canjee Jaitha; 240 cwts coir yarn, Dewjee Moolje; 59 cwts blood stone, M. Mahamedally; 63 cases m-o'-p shells, Eduljee Hajee Abdool Gaffoor and Co; 24 cwts m-o'-p shells, Vasandass Purramsram; 9 bales carpet, Khaifanbhoy Dama; 6 cwts ivory, Jairam Sewjee.

For Marseilles.

Singapore s—705 cwts ginjelly seed, Tyebjee; 3 cwts ginjelly seed, William Bell.

For Genoa.

Singapore s—30 casks castor oil, C Grondona.

For Suez.

Kashgar s—15 bales skins, Hajee Zanal Abedin.

For Madras.

Chindwara 170 bales cotton, Jehangerjee Hormusjee.

For Yongkong.

Geelong s—8 bales twist, Pelly and Co; 29 bales hides, The N S and W Co.

For Hongkong.

Geelong s—36 cwts raisins and 15 cwts sumadastone, Abdool Cadur Tyebally Bazaree; 10 bales twist, The N S and W Co; 67½ cwts raisin, Namidass Khoosbalidass; 31 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 115 cwts raisin, and 100 cases shaking, Goolamhoosein Jamuahamed; 60 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 242 bales twist, E D Sassoon.

HIGH COURT.—December 12.

[Before the Honourable the Acting Chief Justice.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

366-78—Crawford and B—J A Baumback and others vs The New Colaba Company, Limited—Rimington, H and C.—Part heard.

481-79—Muljee and B—Shreeram Soorutram vs Vellbai.

385-79—Chalk and W—Purmanundass Jewandass vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L.

237-77—Prescot and W—Thucker Damodhur Madhowjee vs Thucker Purmanundass Jewandass—Macfarlane and G.

556-77—Macfarlane and G—Thucker Purmanundass Jewandass vs Thucker Damodhur Madhowjee—Prescot and W.

149-78—R V Hearn—C E Fox vs Sorabjee Pallonjee Meherjee—Prescot and W.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

243-79—Rimington, H and C—Gangjee Nurput vs Tricum Purshotum—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.

375-79—In person—a pauper—Jao Babool and another vs Koli Vadila Francis and others—Balkrishna and B.

425-79—H Bicknell—Godechund Khoobchund vs Sha Teokchund Goolabchund—Rimington, H and C.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball.]
For investigation under Sec. 409 of Act X. of 1877.

415-78—In person—Keshinath Heerajee vs Sarap Futta and others—Khunderao M—Part heard.

In person—Rowji Mankjee vs Ganput Tookaram and others
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

658-78—Jefferson and P—Bai Choonibai vs Nursey Kessowjee and others—Rimington, H and C.

659-78—Jefferson and P—Benram and another vs Nursey Kessowjee and others—Rimington H and C.

372-79—In person (a pauper)—Gungadhur Gunesh vs Moroba Pukvrijee—Smith and F.

395-79—Craigie, L and O—Cursetjee Framjee Madan and others vs Dadabhoy Aspundiarjee—J C Cama.

427-79—Lynch and T—Kessowjee Tooladass vs Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia—Moreshwar L.

415-79—Jefferson and P—Jaynarayen Madhowjee and others vs Ramdass Purshotum—Smith and F.

330-79—Shamrao P—Gowroobai vs Dewjee Seeva Thakoor and others—Tyabjee and S.

511-79—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Mooljee Canjee and others—M M Munshi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 9.

Westerop, Lieut Col, Pol Dept, on duty, from Sawantwari.
Bonavis, Surg Major, on duty, from Fyzabad.

December 10.

Wyley, Captain, 2-22nd Regt, on duty, from England.
Moore, Duply, Surg Genl, on duty, from Aden.
Stodart, Major, 37th Madras N I, on leave, from Bangalore.
Thomas, Captain, Comt Dept, on duty, from England.
Leach, Captain, R A, on duty, from Peshawar.

December 11.

Iredell, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Malligaum.
Harpur, Col, Staff Corps, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—December 11.

Whittuck, Lieut, 1st Granadiers, to join, to the Bolan.
Wyley, Captain, 2-22nd Regiment, to join, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 11.)

Military Department.

Captain W O Thompson, 2nd Sikhs, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Lieut Browne, Ben S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Surgeon Major Wright, Ben Med Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Colonel Maclean, Mad S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Surgeon-Major Sutherland, Ben Med Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Captain Babington, 27th Punjab Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Lieut H St Clair Wilkins, R E, is granted special leave for two years.

Lieut-Colonel Mignon, S C, is granted two month's leave by the Secretary of State for India.

Captain Hogg, S C, Second in Command, 2nd Sind Horse, is confirmed in the appointment of Brigade Major, Sind Frontier Force, in succession to Captain McNill, deceased.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers have been admitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Major Bannerman, S C, Surgeon-Major Hunter, Captain LeBreton, S C, Colonel Hogg, S C, Colonel Bayley, R A, and Conductor Merriman, Ord Dept.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Colonel Waddington, S C, six months.
Lieut-Colonel Mathew, R E, six months.
Colonel Elder, S C, six months.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

Mr FitzGerald, Acting Third Assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar, has passed the Departmental Examination (Lower Standard) required of Political Officers serving in Kathiawar.

Judicial Department.

Mr Shewan, Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Satara, is invested with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of Act X of 1872.

Surgeon Major Balabridge has been appointed Superintendent of the Satara Jail.

Mr Hemmick is appointed to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Surat.

Messrs Brito and Adams respectively delivered over and received charge of the Offices of Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Clerk to the Honourable the Chief Justice, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Messrs L N Banajee and Brito respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Surgeon McConaghy, Superintendent of Mahabaleshwar in the District of Satara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of Satara.

Mr Loch, Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Surat, is appointed a Magistrate of a Division of that District.

Mr Lawrence, Assistant Collector in the District of Thana, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Thana.

Mr A C Watt, C S, Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr David Sassoon has been invested with a Sanad of a Vakil of of the High Court, authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Thana, Poona, Ahmednagar and Khandesh Districts.

Mr Loch joined his appointment as Acting First Assistant Collector, Surat.

Colonel W C Farr relinquished charge of the office of the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, and Mr W Woodward received charge of the same office.

Mr East delivered over and Mr Grant received charge of the Offices of the Collector and Magistrate of the District of Surat and Agent to His Excellency the Governor, Surat.

Mr Grant delivered over and Mr Loch received charge of the Office of the Assistant Agent in charge Sachin State.

Messrs Alcock and Framji Nasarwanji respectively delivered over and received charge of the Deolali Cantonment Magistrate's Office.

Educational Department.

Surgeon General W G Hunter, M D, F R C P, is appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, vice the Hon Mr Justice West, resigned.

Messrs Griffiths, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Superintendent of the Sir J J School of Art. They have also respectively delivered over and received charge of the Drawing and Architectural Sculpture Departments in the same School.

Revenue Department.

Mr Ebden, Acting First Assistant Collector, Thana, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr Baines, Acting First Assistant Collector of Nasik, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr H F Silcock is appointed a Forest Settlement Officer in the Nasik Sionar, and Igatpuri talukas of the Nasik District during the absence of Mr Baines on privilege leave.

Mr Propert, Collector of Khandesh, is allowed furlough for one year.

Mr W Edgerley, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a Member of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Bombay.

Blathwayt, C S, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The previous leave for three months granted to Mr Coghlan, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, has been converted into leave on medical certificate for nine months.

Mr Cole, Probationary Assistant Settlement Officer, is promoted to the Third Grade of a Assistant Settlement officer, Sind.

Mr Wilkins, Promobationary Assistant settlement officer in Sind, is promoted to the third Grade of Assistant Settlement Officer.

General Department.

Surgeon Clarkson is appointed to perform the duties of the Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, during the absence of Surgeon P Murphy on leave.

Honorary Surgeon Conway is transferred from the medical charge of the Civil Station, Nasik, to that at Gogha, and Honorary Surgeon Leahy from the Civil Station, Gogha, to that at Nasik on public grounds and not at the request of Messrs Conway and Leahy.

Honorary Surgeon J Leahy was re-appointed to the Civil medical charge, Goyha.

Public Works Department.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieut-Colonel Goodfellow, V C, R E, to be Executive Engineer, Dharwar, but to act as Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, until further orders.

Major Ducat, R E, on return from furlough to be Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

(Irrigation.)

Messrs Thompson, B A, M I C T, and J R Hatherly, positively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Ghar Division.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 18th November, 1879.

The Reverend Frederic Arthur Jeudwine Grace, B. A., has been appointed Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Forces.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to promote Lieut. Dowding, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to the rank of Captain, in special recognition of the services performed by him during the recent campaign in South Africa.

THE ARMY.

War Office, 19th November, 1879.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the undermentioned Officers to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, viz:—

Colonel Blyth, half-pay, late 40th Regt.
Colonel Kennedy, Ben S C.
Colonel Chichester, Brigade Depot, late 81st Regt.
Colonel Gordon, Ben S C.
Colonel Preston, 45th Reg.
Colonel Nawdigate, Rifle Brigade.
Colonel Stirling, R A.
Colonel Moore, Q I E, Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieut Colonel Rogers, Ben S C.
Lieut Colonel Currie, Ben S C.
Lieut Colonel Kerr, 10th Hussars.
Lieut Colonel Hunt, Ben S C.
Lieut Colonel Brownlow, 72nd Regt.
Lieut Colonel Thompson, 17th Regt
Lieut Colonel Tyndall, Ben S C.
Lieut Colonel Luck, 15th Hussars.
Major McQueen, Ben S C.
Major Keen, Ben S C.
Deputy Surgeon-General Smith, M D.
Deputy Surgeon-General John Hendley.

War Office, Pall Mall, 21st November, 1879.

Commissariat and Transport Department, Commissary J. T. Johnston is retired, on re-organization of Department.

Sub-Assist. Commissary J. Armstrong to revert to his former rank of First Class Staff Sergeant Army Service Corps, he not being qualified for a permanent Commission.

Ordnance Store Department, The undermentioned officers are retired on the re-organization of the Department:—Deputy Commissary D. O'L. MacDermott and R. P. Oliphent.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions being conferred upon the undermentioned Officers in recognition of their Services during the late Afghan Campaign of 1878-79.

Brevet.
To be Colonels.

Lieut-Colonel Norman, Ben S C.
Lieut-Colonel Tanner, Bom S C.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Charles Wilson, R A.
Major George Sanford, R E.
Major Charles Maclean, Ben S C.
Captain and Brevet Major Gordon, 65th Foot.
Major McQueen, Ben S C.
Major Tanner, Bom S C.
Major Keen, Ben S C.
Major Blair, R E.
Major Williams, Ben S C.
Major Collett, Ben S C.
Major Campbell, Ben S C.
Major the Hon A Stewart, R A.
Major Wauchope, Ben S C.
Major Hogg, Ben S C.
Captain and Brevet-Major Channer, V C, Ben S C.
Major Wood, 10th Hussars,
Major Chapman, Ben S C.
Major Stewart, Ben S C.
Major Humfrey, Bom S C.
Major Hatchell, 60th Foot.
Major Palmer, Ben S C.
Major Parry, R A.
Major Sim, R E.
Captain and Brevet Major Prior, 100th Foot.
Major Galbraith, 85th Foot.
Major Campbell, R E.
Major Ross, Ben S C.
Major Wolseley, 65th Foot.
Major Hazlerigg, R A.
Major Woodruffe, Ben S C.
Major Luckhardt, Bom S C.
Major Chapman, R A.
Major Lovett, C S I, R E.

To be Majors.

Captain Faircloth, 81st Foot.
Captain Bulkeley, 10th Hussars.
Captain Smith, 85th Foot.
Captain Strong, Ben Infantry.
Captain Jackson, Bom Infantry.
Captain Brind, 17th Foot.
Captain Kinlock, 60th Foot.
Captain Car, Ben Infantry.
Captain St. Quintin, 15th Hussars.
Captain Wynne, 51st Foot.
Captain Abadie, 9th Lancers.
Captain Scott, V C, Ben S C.
Captain Thompson, Ben S C.
Captain Good, V C, Ben S C.
Captain Combe, 10th Hussars

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GENERAL BAKER'S BRIGADE.

KABUL, Dec. 9.

General Baker's Brigade marches to-day to Charasiab. General Macpherson, who bivouacked last night in the Kabul gorge at the entrance of the Chardeh Valley, halts there to-day, and then pushes forward to Argandeh, where Mahomed Jan's sowars were seen. Some efforts will be made to get between the enemy at the Unaj Pass on the road leading to the Bamian. Five thousand hillmen may rally meaning fighting. Supplies were pouring in from Logar before the tribal rising. Two-thirds of the amount of *bhoosa* needed is now stored at Sherpur.

Meer Butcha, Kohistani chief, still refuses to come to Kabul.

THE GOVERNOR OF TURKISTAN.

THE SITUATION IN TURKISTAN.

KABUL, Dec. 9.

Hashim Khan, son of Dehra, now a prisoner, has been appointed Governor of Turkistan, Gholam Hyder, the nominal governor, having ignored the overtures made to him. Sufficient escort will be allowed to Hashim Khan to assure his safety. Turkistan is very unsettled, and there is no real Government existing. The roads are so unsafe that kafilas cannot travel. The trade with Bokhara, on which Kabul relies, is now suspended. It is very desirable that the country should be settled, and that all chiefs peaceably inclined should have some responsible Governor to look to.

Kabul city has been fined fifty lakhs of rupees. Mustaufi has been released on security.

The followers will be equipped from the arms captured at Bala Hissar.

General Hugh Gough takes charge of the communications between Kabul and Jamrud.

Colonel Lockhart has been appointed Assistant Quarter-Master General here.

GENERAL MACPHERSON'S BRIGADE.

KABUL, Dec. 10.

General Macpherson's Brigade marched to-day to head the enemy, who were reported as trying to effect a junction with the Kohistanis. General Baker's column makes a feint as going towards the Logar Valley, but strikes off sharply southwest and throws itself across the Ghazni road, cutting off Mahomed Jan's and Muskialam's retreat towards Ghazni.

THE EX-AMIR OF KABUL.

PESHAWUR, Dec. 10.

Yakub Khan, the ex-Amir of Kabul, left today and halts to-night at the Attock Fort. The road as far as Attock is patrolled. Every precaution is taken to prevent an attempt at escape.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINES.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

A company has been formed with a capital of £100,000 for the purpose of working the gold mines in the Wynaad country.

REDUCTION IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The *Times* in a leading article announces that a reduction of 4,000 men in the British army is intended to be made.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

An authoritative denial is given from Berlin to the statement made by the *Morning Post* that the German Government was about to resume the sales of silver.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR'S LIFE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.

The Nihilists have owned that the late attempt on the Czar's life near Moscow was perpetrated by some of their "Society."

In a speech made here by the Czar yesterday, His Imperial Majesty said he hoped that Russia would develop her resources in the paths of peace.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dholleras 5 9-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Government Securities 78¼

4½ do. do. 85¾

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 97½

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872..... 115¿

Bar Silver 52⅛

The sum of about £300,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Dec. 11, 8-40 P.M.

French Mail steamer Djemnah from China arrived.

GALLE, Dec. 11, 9-45 P.M.

Mail steamer Australia from Aden arrived.

THE Lord Bishop of Madras arrived in Bombay yesterday, so that we have at present in Bombay the Bishops of Calcutta, of Bombay, and of Madras,—a goodly array of church dignitaries truly.

A CONSIDERABLE number of amendments were made on the report of the Special Committee on the Factory Act at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. We withhold a full report of the meeting until to-morrow.

ALL Wednesday night Mr. Justice Green, we hear, was in a critical condition. There was a slight change for the better yesterday morning, but not of an encouraging nature. The paralytic seizure extends over one-half the entire body on the right side, depriving him wholly of the power of speech. He was sufficiently conscious yesterday to refuse all medicine. In answer to inquiries made yesterday evening, we learn that Mr. Green remained in much the same state, but was if anything a shade better. There had been no return of convulsive movements, and the patient had taken more food. He is in medical charge of Dr. Temperley Gray and Dr. Hunter and is attended upon by a European nurse from the hospital. A short time ago Mr. Justice Green proceeded home on three months' privilege leave and returned to Bombay alone, leaving Mrs. Green in Europe.

MR. E. B. EASTWICK, who was a passenger in the Kaisar-i-Hind during her recent voyage to Bombay, wrote to the *Times* from Lake Timsah calling attention to the difficulties the Canal presents to navigation by large steamers and the neglect of the engineering staff to do anything to improve it. The *Times*, in publishing the letter, makes the following comments upon it:—The letter we publish in another column from Mr. E. B. Eastwick calls attention to a blot in our communications with India no less serious than a break of gauge would be in our communications with Kandahar. The channel in the Timsah lake has long been one of the most difficult parts of navigation in the whole length of the Suez Canal. Why it has not been properly buoyed and why mooring posts have not been fixed to aid grounded vessels is a question the engineers of the Canal Company can only answer. This route is and ever will be our main line to India. As it now exists there would be no difficulty in blocking the navigation for some considerable time and thus paralyzing our communications with the East. Sir Garnet Wolseley not long ago pointed this out in the most forcible manner; and here we have an instance of a large and powerful mail steamer, commanded by an experienced captain, grounding in an intricate part of the Canal and stopping all traffic for some days. Our Government have a powerful voice in the deliberations of the Directorate, and is represented by an able and distinguished officer of Engineers. We commend Mr. Eastwick's letter to the notice of Sir John Stokes in the hope that he may be able to devise some plan which shall add to the security of our highway to India.

MR. H. RIVETT-CARNAC, C.S.I., has lately contributed to the Bengal Asiatic Society an interesting account of "Prehistoric Remains in Central India," derived from personal experience, says the Allahabad paper. The remains chiefly consist of barrows or graveмounds in several districts of the Nagpore province. There are circles, more or less complete, of large boulders surrounding the graves, which are exactly likely the tumuli met with in Europe. As in Europe, there is no trace of the origin of these remains. They belong to a period of which we know next to nothing. One of the largest of the stones described is ten feet three inches in length. As a rule, they appear to have had inscriptions or ornamental carving upon their surface, but these are of course not distinctly traceable. In the centre of these circles, doubtless the grave, are metal ornaments of various kinds, bangles for the wrist, made of copper, but with some signs of an admixture of metal, neither tin nor zinc, but probably silver or gold. Hatchets and other implements of the kind have also been found, cast in iron, but in miniature; in reference to which peculiarity Mr. Rivett-Carnac reminds us that Herodotus, or some other old writer, has mentioned an ancient practice of burying symbols of the kind with the dead. All these remains cannot of course be accounted for, but it is a curious matter for speculation that they should exist at the present day in Central India with every characteristic which is presented by similar remains met with in many parts of England.

A NATIVE was murdered at Lundi Kotal by an artilleryman a few days ago. It is said the soldier, while drunk, attacked the coolie and killed him with a sword.

THE Budget Committee of the Municipality of Calcutta have recommended that for next year the house-rate should be fixed at 8, instead of 10, per cent.; the water-rate at 3½, instead of 3¾, per cent.; the police-rate at 2½, instead of 2¾, per cent.; and the lighting-rate at 2 per cent.

THE Government of India has decided that warrant and non-commissioned officers and privates are to be considered eligible for examination in the degrees of honour in the native languages in the same manner as they are for the high proficiency tests, receiving the usual rewards.

No rain fell in the Panjab during the week ended the 2nd of December, and it was badly wanted in several districts for the sowings; but prospects on the whole are reported as favourable, and prices showed a downward tendency.

THE Commissioner of the Neilgherries has hit on a new way of procuring manure for the cinchona plantations under his charge. Having failed to collect enough cattle-manure for the Neddivuttum and other estates, he has suggested to the Madras Government—so his report on the plantations for 1878-79 says—the advisability of purchasing a few herds of cattle to be grazed on the plantations, where their contributions toward the welfare of the plants will be collected and utilised as manure.

THE following item of intelligence comes from Bonga, a territory which has formerly given trouble to Mozambique. It appears the celebrated Potentate of Bonga has ceded his dominions to the King of Portugal, but at the date of latest advices his relatives and the most influential Negroes differed in opinion how far they should comply with the desires of their chief.

THE *Diario de Noticias* of 15 November states:—"According to our former announcement the agreement has been signed in London for the plans of the Indian railway having its terminus in Karmugao, and some days previously the Engineer, Mr. Xavier Cordeiro, left Lisbon for London charged with supervising the estimates for the works on behalf of the Portuguese Government."

AN examination of candidates for admission to the Indian Civil Service is fixed to be held in London on June 15, 1880, and following days. The Civil Service Commissioners intimate that they have been requested to inform candidates that "in the event of their being appointed to the service, they will not be admitted to the existing Civil Funds, but that they will be required, as a condition of their appointment, to subscribe to a new fund which is about to be established by the Secretary of State for India in Council, for the grant of pensions to the families of future members of the Indian Civil Service."

WE hear from Mandalay that emissaries are still suspected of proceeding from there to the Nyoungyan Prince in Calcutta, and that the latter has many friends left in Upper Burma, even in the palace itself. Theebaw is said to be aware of this, and to have recently incarcerated one of his own Queens for a supposed complicity in some correspondence with the Princes in Calcutta. Ruby merchants are said to be going in much greater numbers between Upper Burma and Calcutta than at any previous time, and the Burmese ministers think that many of them make their trade only an excuse, and that they really are only interested in carrying news and supplies to the Princes in Calcutta.

A BERLIN telegram in the *Standard* says that there can be little doubt that an increase in the German army will be proposed in the ensuing session. The artillery is to be augmented by eighty-seven batteries, having 348 guns in peace and 522 guns in war. In addition to this, eight infantry regiments, four cavalry regiments, and a second rifle, engineer, and railway battalions are to be newly organized; and there are to be twelve companies of marine artillery and another division of sailors. To supply the men for these formations the annual conscription is to be raised from 145,000 to 175,000 men.

ACCORDING to the Constantinople correspondent of the *Times*, it is confidently asserted in official circles there that cordial relations between England and Turkey have been completely re-established, and that the differences between the two were never so serious as was commonly believed. The Porte has stated that there will be no further unnecessary delay in the introduction of reforms, and Lord Salisbury, on his part, has given assurances that he fully understands the financial and other difficulties of the Turkish Government, and has no wish unnecessarily to complicate the situation by sending the fleet into Turkish waters or using any other form of menace. The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says that the Turkish reforms are made the subject of negotiations with the Great Powers. Austria and Germany are believed to purpose confining their attention to those reforms which concern Turkey in Europe, Asiatic reforms lying beyond the sphere of their interests, and concerning England alone. The projected reforms are said to be modelled after the pattern of the Constitution of Eastern Roumelia. The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Vienna states that, according to the latest news from Constantinople, the position of Mahmoud Nedim is precarious, and his chief opponent in the Cabinet, Said Pasha, is more in favour than ever.

A COMBINED steam-dredger, tug, and fire-engine has been completed by Messrs. Hawks, Crawshay, and Sons, for the port of Calcutta, from design by Mr. W. F. Batho, based on the preliminary specifications of Mr. W. Duff Bruce, C. E., Vice-Chairman and Engineer of the Calcutta Port Trust. The vessel is 130 feet long, 22 feet in breadth, and gross about six feet; she is divided into seven water-tight compartments, and has twin screws, which, as well as the dredging and pumping apparatus, are worked by two pairs of independent engines aggregating 60 nominal, 340 indicated, horse powers. For dredging purposes she is fitted with two of Bruce's patent excavators worked by hydraulic pressure, and capable of raising from three to four hundred tons of mud per hour.

THE *Contemporary Review* for December will contain a series of letters on the Lord's Prayer, addressed to the clergy, by Mr. Ruskin.

M. DE FREYCINET, the French Minister of Public Works, has submitted to President Grévy a proposal to open a credit of 600,000f. to defray the expenses of the preliminary surveys and investigations in connexion with the Trans-Sahara Railway project.

MAJOR BARING, the British Controller of Egyptian Finance in conjunction with M. de Blignières, arrived at Cairo on the 20th ult.

AT the request of the Sultan, Baker Pasha has brought to a conclusion the labours of the Commission over which he presided for the reorganization of the Turkish Army. The proposals made are to the effect that all Turkish subjects, irrespective of race or religion, shall be liable to military service. The service is fixed at 20 years, of which two will have to be passed in the infantry, three in the cavalry, and the remainder in the reserve. The Sultan insist upon the immediate execution of these proposals.

THE population of the globe may be roughly assumed at 1,421,000,000, divided thus:—Europe, 309,000,000; Asia, 824,000,000; Africa, 199,000,000; Oceania, 4,000,000; America, 85,000,000. It has been calculated from the mortality tables of known countries that the annual number of deaths throughout the wold is 35,693,350, or that in other words, 97,790 persons die each day. On the other hand, the balance of population is more than kept up by births at the rate of 104,800 per day. Seventy new lives are ushered in every minute of the 24 hours.

THE *New York Journal of Commerce* states that according to the official reports the total number of immigrants who came to the United States between 1820 and 1878, both years included, was 8,933,215, and of this number 8,553,432 came from Europe. Of the European immigrants, 4,604,153, or 53·8 per cent. were from the British Isles—viz., 3,032,632 came from Irish ports, 951,331 from English, and 149,329 from Scottish. Germany sent 2,948,612, Austria-Hungary 60,222, Switzerland 80,962, France 310,053, of whom at least a fourth were from Alsace. The Russian immigrants are set down at 36,030, but of these 20,000 must be considered Germans, either Mennonites or coming from the Suabian colonies near Odessa. Poles figure at 14,226, Swedeu and Norway sent 284,492, Denmark 45,692, Italy 62,874, the Netherlands 43,425, Belgium 22,319, Portugal and Spain 8,438. The immigrants from Asia are put down at 216,791. This looks strange when contrasted with the outcry about the swamping tide of Chinese immigration; spread over the 59 years it gives an average of only 3,674 per year. African immigrants are given as only 1,610, while those from various parts of America, including Canada, amounted to 617,677.

THE *Times* has at last spoken out plainly about the rules for the guidance of newspaper correspondents with an army in the field in India. In a leading article on the subject it says:—The new rules, fussy, trivial, and oppressive, have, we may safely assume, been drawn up by some subordinate hand, and have been put out without sufficient consideration. They are not of a kind to be tolerated in practice, and we can hardly imagine that they were ever intended to be enforced. Their defence, perhaps, would be that they were merely to serve *in terrorim* to check the unjust and ungenerous and ignorant comments which civilians sometimes make on military men and military doings, and that no one would be brought under them who did not clearly deserve to be put upon the black list. But even this is no excuse for them. They are, at least, of general wording, and, as such, ought never to have emanated from any British authority. The men against whom they are directed are not properly treated by being first made subject to them and then exempted from their operation. A General in the field has ample powers which he can exercise almost as he pleases. The new rules add nothing to his authority. They are, on the best view of them, an offensive reminder that such an authority exists and an offensive warning that it would not be safe to provoke it too far. The public at home looks for information to be supplied to it by men whom it can trust and whom others can trust too. It has a right to demand that these important semi-public functionaries shall not be insulted needlessly, and placed in a degrading position seemingly in order to be lifted out of it afterwards. If the rules were put in force, they would impress at once a new character on our military correspondents' letters. These might as well have an official stamp affixed to them at once. They would cease to be what they have always been, and independent evidence of the truth, attainable kind, serving to inform or to check or to amplify the official despatches which come under the public eye. It is possible that these rules may have been withdrawn or disavowed now that their offensive nature has been made known. If not, they ought to be. It is impossible that they should be carried out, and even as *brutum fulmen* there is nothing to justify their maintenance.

"AN Old Whig," writing to the *Times* to rebuke the Liberal leaders for the acrimonious tone of their attacks on the Ministry, says:—I would remind them of a story told by Addison in one of his papers. The Duke de Sully was in company, one day, of some Popish ladies, who were exhausting themselves in vituperation of Henry IV., when he observed to them, "You may do your worst, Mesdames, but you will not succeed in scolding or scratching my master out of his kingdom."

IN spite of the visit of the heir to the Russian throne to Vianna, the Austrian and Hungarian Press has not ceased to express distrust of the objects of Russia. The *Pesther Lloyd* says:—"We have received from a trustworthy quarter in St. Petersburg some items of intelligence which are irreconcilable with the news of the recent conciliatory turn in Russian policy. We learn that in Russia the lessons of the last war are being zealously studied with a view to profit by them hereafter, and everything possible is being done in order to strengthen the confidence of the army and population in the military power of the Empire. The practical foundation on which that increased confidence is to be built comprises the following measures:—A reorganization of the artillery on the largest scale; an increase of the stores of arms, so that there will be two rifles in hand for every soldier; and comprehensive measures for the improvement and strengthening of the cavalry. One interesting particular is that both in the military schools and in the active army the greatest attention has recently been turned to the study of the geography of Austria-Hungary."

THE following petition has, it is said, been signed by the Governor of Rhode Island, U. S., and many other persons in that State:—"To those concerned in the removal of Cleopatra's Needle from Egypt. A petition from certain citizens of America against it. Whereas, the obelisk of Alexandria known as Cleopatra's Needle, and originally brought from Heliopolis, was according to some set up where it now stands by the last Sovereign of Egypt, Cleopatra, in honour of the birth of her child, by Julius Cæsar, and according to other and more generally received authorities, set up there during the reign of Tiberius Cæsar; and whereas, either of these dates occurs in the momentous era in history marked by the end of the Egyptian Empire, the source of all science and art, the establishment of the Roman Empire, the extinction of the Jewish nationality, the completion of the Old Testament, the crucifixion of Jesus Christ, and the beginning of the Christian era; and whereas, no site could be more significant for a monument so set up than Alexandria; the port by which the Romans entered Egypt, the doorway between the eastern and the western world; and whereas, the same has stood undisturbed for nearly 2,000 years; and whereas, the removal and setting up elsewhere of a part of this monument cannot compensate for the destruction of it as a whole; and whereas, the site and time of its erection, no less than its obelisk, all form part of this monument as it now stands; and whereas, the taking down a monument so venerable by violating a reverence for antiquity would misrepresent the American people and be an act of vandalism which must ultimately receive the scorn of the civilized world; and whereas, by the gift of the Khedive of Egypt the monument has now become American property and the flag of America waves over it; and whereas, those who have obtained this gift have been actuated by a desire to add honour to their country; and whereas, now that the right of Americans to remove the obelisk is undisputed, no act could so redound to the honour of America and Americans as a forbearing to exercise that right through reverence to antiquity; and whereas, such an act of forbearance would mark an epoch of progress and larger feeling for the humanities than has existed hitherto in the world; therefore the undersigned respectfully petition that the monument may be left untouched where it now stands."

THE Pacific Steam Navigation Company have begun to use the electric light in the illumination of the saloons on board their steamers. The light was tried in the saloon of the new steamship Mendoza, belonging to that company, as she came round to Liverpool from Glasgo, a simple gramme machine and service lamp, employed for the illumination of Messrs. Napier Brothers' boiler-shop being used for the occasion. The satisfactory result of this trial is now manifest by the fact that the Pacific Company have intrusted the British Electric Light Company with the work of fitting two electric lights, produced by means of Blandy's patent, from one small gramme machine, in the saloon of the Mendoza. This ship is intended for service on the West Coast of South America. The particular method of applying the light, which has been selected by Mr. Radcliffe Ward, the electrical engineer to the British Electric Light Company, is by reflection from special reflectors in the ceiling of the saloon. The result is a beautifully diffused soft light that effectively exhibits the tasteful painting of the saloon panels. The success of the light on board the Mendoza will probably lead to the adoption of similar lighting on board all the principal ocean steamships. The illumination of the state rooms by the incandescent system, in one form or other, is likely to be accomplished before long. The boon to passengers of being able to turn on a bright settled light at desire will be very great. In this case the light will be placed in globes hermetically sealed.

THE writer of "Stray Notes" in the *Indian Church Gazette* records an incident which varied the monotony of evening service two Sundays ago, at the Calcutta Cathedral. While the Psalms were being chanted, two native gentlemen came in and seated themselves to the surprise of the congregation on the two chairs on the Vice-regal throne. The *Indian Church Gazette* is debarred by its semi-sanct nature from dwelling too much on the humour of the situation; and so goes on to say with dignity: "After a short period of undisturbed possession, negotiations were entered into for an evacuation of the Viceregal territory by the Verger." What should the Verger do, would be a hard case for *Vanity Fair*; what he actually did was this,—having preserved His Excellency the Viceroy's seat from desecration, he made the intruders sit down in the chairs assigned to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. What should His Honour do?

THE fire which destroyed nearly a thousand houses on the French Concession lately was a fortunate occurance for the builders, if not for the settlement itself, says the *Celestial Empire*. As soon as possible after the fire the re-building of the houses was commenced, and at the present moment there is not a spot over the large area devastated by the fire on which new buildings do not stand, or are in course of construction. The bulk of the new erections have been completed, and the visitor can walk up street after street of new shops, decked out with bright colours and ornaments, after the usual Chinese manner, and all apparently doing a brisk business. The settlement itself is benefitted by the fire through, being now partly covered with a better class of buildings than it was before the catastrophe. Most of the new erections are of wood, with perhaps stone or earthen partition walls, but they are built in a better and more commodious style than were the old shops. Some of the new houses are substantially constructed of stone, and the new buildings generally afford a striking contrast to the rotten, dirty, and dilapidated constructions on the opposite side of the creek, in the native quarters.

SAYS the *Court Journal*:—Polo is the name that has been given to the newly-invented square dance which is just now occupying the attention of the fashionable world, and causing the quadrilles and the lancers and the Caledonians to fall into the back-ground, and to be regarded with no more interest than would be bestowed upon the stately minuet. During the latter part of the past season in London, Polo was a favourite dance. The figures of the dance are by far the most graceful and refined to be found in any quadrille. They are, however, exceedingly simple, which may be considered their greatest charm. The ordinary quadrille has come to be regarded as a conversational interlude; but Polo cannot be said to be invented for this purpose, all the set being engaged in executing the figure at the same instant, and the changes being very numerous, so that the carrying on of a conversation would of necessity be very intermittent. There is indeed a liveliness and brilliancy about Polo that are entirely absent from other dances of a similar character. The charm of its "woven paces" must be acknowledged by all who have seen its figure executed, or participated in the agreeable exercise they afford.

BOMBAY.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. at the Gymkhana this evening:—

Overture	Si J'Etais Roi ..... Adam.
Air	Duet for two Cornets ..... Ulrich.
Valse	Les Sirenes ..... Wald teufel.
Quadrille	Das Pensionat ..... Kaulich.
Valse	Sympathie Tone ..... Gung'l.
Polka	Bonne Bouch ..... Waldteufel.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BANDAR.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bandar this evening:—

March	
Cavatina	Belisario ..... Donizetti.
Mazurka	Mascina ..... Faust.
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore ..... Sullivans.
Valse	Novellen ..... Gung'l.
Galop	Berlin ..... Michaelis.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The second of a series of Advent Lectures by the Rev. A. G. Lewis will be delivered this evening at a special service commencing at ½ past 8 o'clock.

THE annual meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay will be held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangheer Hall of the University on Saturday, the 20th inst.

GIRGAON POLICE COURT.—Mr. W. Webb, the acting Second Presidency Magistrate who has been absent on three months' sick leave, resumed his duty at the Girgaon Police Court yesterday.

SUSPICIOUS THEFT.—Vima Parka, a Marwaree shopkeeper, was yesterday fined Rs. 15, or in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb, on being convicted of having in his possession four copper vessels, reasonably suspected of being stolen.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY.—Shaik Abdoola Shaik Abdool Cadur was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of criminal misappropriation of two pieces of teakwood, valued Rs. 10, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Sullimun Shaik Mackoon was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of committing lurking house trespass in the dwelling house of Abdoola Raymon Shaik Mahomed and attempting to commit theft of property. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Gooculdass Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of a Mahomedan lad, named Shaik Ahmed Shaik Vallee, who died from fracture of the ribs caused by the fall of a bale of piece goods upon him. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Another inquest was held by the Coroner at the same place on view of the body of Baba Sulliman, a native of Cutch cotton prow, who died from injuries sustained by a fall from the yard arm on to the gunnel of the prow. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY AT KHETWADY.—The total number of patients treated in the dispensary during the last month was 4,900. This gives a daily average attendances of 163·4. The number of new persons, who took advantage of the dispensary during the month was 1,129. Of the entire number were 1,526 Parsees, 1,955 Hindus, 1,046 Musselmans, 150 Christians, and 223 low castes. As to sexes 2,084 males, 1,245 females and 1,621 children. The prevailing diseases were fevers (of various types), measles, affections of the stomach and bowels, skin, lungs and air passages, and external inflammations."

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 9th inst., was 516, being 62 more than in the previous week, 30 more than the total of the week ending 10th Dec., 1878, and 78 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 335 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 39·45. There were 177 deaths from remittent fever, being 13 more than in the previous week and 36 more than in the same period last year. There was not a single death from cholera last week, as in the week previous. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were last week 31, 10, and 54 respectively, as compared with 44, 29, and 54 last year. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentage of mortality are unreliable."

GOCULDASS TEJPAL HINDOO GIRLS' SCHOOL.—Yesterday Mr. Pratt, Commissioner of Customs, and Miss Pratt paid a visit to the Gocouldass Tejpall Hindoo Girls' School. This institution was founded by the charity of the late Sheth Gocouldass Tejpal who was a warm supporter of female education, and is under the supervision of a managing committee appointed by his will. Mr. Pratt examined the girls and Miss Pratt inspected the specimen of needlework done by the pupils, and both were well pleased with the progress of the girls. The members of the managing committee present were Messrs. Dwarkadass Vussoonjee, Bhaishenker Nanabhai, Dinsha Pestonjee Kanga, Cursondass Vallabhdass, and Ramchandra Hemraj. Mr. Sonderdass Gocouldass, the son of the founder, was also present. After Mr. Pratt had examined the pupils and listened to a song which was well rendered by the pupils, Mr. Dinsha, on behalf of the committee, thanked Mr. Pratt and Miss Pratt for the honour they had done the committee by their presence on the occasion. After a distribution of sweetmeats to the girls, which were provided at the expense of the visitors, the interesting proceedings terminated.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

BEEFSTEAKS AT HOME.

(*The Truth.*)

LIKE Rip van Winkle, "I'm sworn off" from alluding to a case which is now under judicial investigation at the Guildhall, but there can be no objection to my giving the Beefsteak Club a passing notice.

After the fracas between Mr. Levy Lawson and myself at the door of the Beefsteak Club, of which we were then both members, I complained to the Committee of a certain remark of an insulting character made to me within the precincts of the club, by the aforesaid Mr. Levy Lawson. In this I acted in accordance with club ethics, which lay down that if a remark of such a character be made by one member to another within a club, complaint must be made to the club, which, and not the member to whom the observation is addressed, is insulted.

In answer to my complaint, I received from the secretary of the club the following letter, "Your letter was duly read at the Committee, and I am instructed to send you the following extract from the minute thereto. It was resolved that the meeting be adjourned, and that a special meeting of the Committee should be summoned to consider the matter, but that in the meantime Mr. Labouchere be informed that he must enter into an engagement not to make any personal attack upon any member of the club in any publication."

It would appear that Mr. Montagu Williams took the chair at this Committee meeting; and as he himself had been concerned in the dispute of Mr. Levy Lawson, it was easily to be understood how anxious he was that "no personal attack in any publication" should be made on any member of the club. At this meeting Mr. Williams raved against me and *Truth*, and justified his friend Mr. Levy Lawson in genteel Old Bailey style. The members of the Committee present were easy-going, good-natured gentlemen, who allowed themselves to be led into the trap skilfully set by this ingenuous pleader.

At the decision of the fracas, my invitation to Mr. Labouchere to accompany me on a little trip to Calais, and that gentleman's refusal to accept this invitation, had been made public. I naturally felt averse to pledge myself not to lay before the public a further insulting message that Mr. Lawson had sent to me, together with my reply to the message. I therefore informed the Committee that I should enter into no such engagement as it required of me.

The next meeting of the Committee took place on Oct. 16. Mr. Montagu Williams appeared at it, and as the attention of several members of the club had been awakened to the impropriety and bad taste of his judicially taking part in proceedings in which he himself was incriminated, there was a row. Mr. Williams said that some one on the Committee had been guilty of gross treachery. This remark was at once taken up, and in the end Mr. Williams withdrew from the Committee-room. The members present seem to have felt that they were compromised by their action at the proceeding meeting, and not knowing exactly how to withdraw from the false step into which they had been trapped by Mr. Williams, they passed the following resolution:—"The Committee resolve that Mr. Henry Labouchere and Mr. Edward L. Lawson be called on to resign, in accordance with the terms of Rule XX."

This is Rule XX:—"In case the conduct of any member, either in or out of the club, shall in the opinion of the Committee, after inquiry, be injurious to the welfare and interest of the club, the committee shall call upon him to resign, and in the event of his refusal to do so, shall call a general meeting, at which it shall be competent for the votes of two-thirds of those present to expel such member."

I am not one of those most desirable persons who humbly thank club Committees and other such bodies for being kind enough to tread on my toes before I tread on their turn. I, wiser than the worm, do not wait to be crushed in order to turn. So I at once replied to the Committee, that not being aware how I had infringed Rule XX., I should decline to resign. It would appear that Mr. Levy Lawson made the same reply. On this the Committee issued notices of a meeting to be held on Friday, the 14th instant, at which the two following resolutions would be moved:—"That Mr. Henry Labouchere be, and is hereby, expelled from the club"; "That Mr. Edward L. Lawson be, and is hereby, expelled from the club."

In the meantime, Mr. Lawson had testified under oath that Mr. Montagu Williams had sent to tell him that I was in the club on the night of the fracas, and it would seem that the Committee was also of opinion that communications of a similar nature had passed between and Mr. Lawson and Mr. George Phillips, another member of the club. Both of these gentlemen were called upon to explain their conduct. Mr. Williams replied that he could not do this without a breach of confidence, and that he therefore resigned. Mr. George Phillips replied that he did not recognise that right of the committee to ask him for explanations.

On Friday I went to the meeting. The Beefsteak Club is not the old club of Mitre Court, but a new institution which was formed about three years ago. It comprises a sprinkling of literary men, actors, and painters, with a majority of "men about town," officers, Government clerks, &c., &c. The entire club consists of two rooms over a shop, one of which is a kitchen, and the other a sitting, dining, smoking, talking, and writing-room. The club, I believe, is closed in the day time, and is open until the small hours of the morning. The general room I found densely packed. At one end sat the committee, looking solemn and nervous, the rest of the space was occupied by the members standing or sitting. Lighting a cigarette, I listened to the proceedings. Lord Wharncliffe was in the chair. I had never before heard of the existence of this nobleman, but it would appear that he is eminent in many ways. He was a founder and the acrostic editor of that pioneer of "society journals," the *Owl*; he was the brother of a clever gentleman (since dead) who wrote those paragraphs in the *Daily Telegraph* which were signed "Censor"; two or three years ago he either proposed or seconded the Address in the House of Lords in an oration which was a most solemn failure; he gives tea and toast to those visiting the camp at Wimbledon; he owns a rookery in London; and for these and similar acts of patriotic and social usefulness he was, a year or two ago, made an Earl by his grateful country and by Lord Beaconsfield. By his side sat the Duke of Beaufort an amiable Conservative nobleman, but from his very good-nature easily swayed by those around him.

As soon as the resolution had been read, Lord Wharncliffe rose. There was a grand, condescending air about him, as though he were a superior being called upon to interfere in matters infinitely beneath him. He explained that Mr. Lawson had, on second thoughts, resigned, and he paid a little compliment to him for having tardily recognised the paramount authority of such august beings as himself and his brother Committeemen. I, however, sad to relate, had challenged their authority; and therefore, with the deepest grief, &c., &c., he had to propose the resolution affecting me. Into the fracas, and into the causes which led to it, he would not enter. They did not concern the meeting, nor did *Truth*, which was a journal that he made it a point not to read. Then, after a few phrases indirectly abusing *Truth* from the lofty stand-point of a superior being who had never read it, he proceeded to state why the Committee had called upon me to resign. This was because I had ventured to publish a letter reflecting upon Mr. Lawson. "If," continued the intelligent nobleman, "Mr. Labouchere had addressed Mr. Lawson in the club the remarks he published in Truth respecting him, or if he had placed them over the mantelpiece, he would have broken a rule of the club. As he published them in a newspaper which might have been brought into the club and there read by a member, this was precisely the same as if he had uttered them in the club." Respect for the Peerage, and a belief in the innate wisdom of Peers, being one of the characteristics of myself and of many others members of the Beefsteak Club, his Lordship's opinions were without a dissentient voice silently awed. Then, after airing a few well-worn platitudes about the sins of journals that attack private individuals, and the Eden-like charms of a club consisting of journalists, actors, and critics, in which no member ought to be allowed under any circumstances to say anything but publicly praise any other member, he gifted Wharncliffe sat down.

The resolution was seconded, "sans phrase," by the Duke of Beaufort, and then I followed. I stated that I should not vote upon a resolution affecting myself, but that having been profoundly ignorant what the complaint of the Committee against me was, I had come to learn this; that I now discovered that the issue submitted to the club was whether, having been assaulted by Mr. Lawson, having challenged him, and he having declined to accept my challenge, and having sent me a grossly insulting message, I was debarred, from the fact of our both being members of the same club, from publishing my reply to him, although his version of the affair had been furnished to the provincial and the American newspapers in a slip printed at and issued from his office. Under similar circumstances, I observed, I should act in a precisely similar way, and if any gentleman objected to my action, I should be glad to learn from him what he would have done himself?

Then a colossal form slowly upraised itself. It was Captain Burnaby. The Captain thought that the resolution was most unjust. He refused to entertain the idea that no member of a club may publish an attack upon another member respecting matters that do not regard it. Mr. Bright had recently called the Cabinet "thimble-riggers," and this had been published in the newspapers. Mr. Bright and several of the Cabinet were members of the same club. Would Mr. Bright be liable to expulsion from that club, if any member read a report of Mr. Bright's observation in a newspaper lying on the club table?

Captain Burnaby was followed by Mr. Herbert, M.P., of Muckross. "I a gentleman," said the gallant Irishman, "intends to decline to give to another gentleman the reparation which one gentleman is bound to afford to another when he assaults him, then he should not commit an assault, and if, under such circumstances, he does refuse reparation, he cannot complain of having received a letter couched in strong terms, for he deserves them."

After this Mr. Mark Napier protested against the course of the Committee, and Mr. Alfred Thompson asked whether any member would cut me for what I had done? There was a cry of "No." "Then," said Mr. Thompson, "I for one can see no fancy that you have a right to expel him from the club?"

"Mr. Underdown," said Lord Wharncliffe, "will now speak for the Committee. Mr. Underdown, a lawyer, but better known as a Director of Companies and a negotiator for Directors of Companies, on this rose, and spoke to his brief. He launched out into a series of very vague generalities, and lost himself in some recondite remarks respecting journalism and social status. No one seemed to understand what he meant, and probably he did not under stand it himself. *Vox et præterea nihil.* A brief, and nothing more.

Feeling for the discomfiture of his brother barrister, Mr. Inderwick, of the Divorce Court, came to his aid. What he said I do not exactly remember, nor does any one else that I have consulted. Mr. Inderwick seemed to have a general sort of idea that some one was a wife, some one a husband, and some one a "co." Whether I was the wife, or the husband, or the "co.," was not clear to him, but the resolution recommended itself to his mind as a sort of divorce of some one from some one, and therefore he should vote for it *nisi*.

"Let us now vote, gentlemen," said Lord Wharncliffe; "many of us have important business elsewhere," and by this it was understood that his Lordship had already sufficiently condescended, and that he wanted his dinner. Now, the members of the club had somehow arrived at the conclusion that in case the resolution was not passed, the Committee would resign. This was felt by many independent members to be much as if a Judge were to convey indirectly to a jury that if it did not bring in a verdict of guilty, he and all other Judges would bring society to a standstill by refusing from henceforward to administer justice. So Mr. Frank Marshall asked the chairman point-blank whether the Committee would resign if the resolution were negatived? Lord Wharnc

ment"; and I cannot find the reason put forward by Lord Salisbury, nor does he allege that it is to be found. Nor did Sir Lewis Pelly ask Noor Mahomed anything about it. The inference is that Shere Ali may, in the first flurry caused by our alarming demand, have talked with his private counsellors over this objection amongst others, but that if he did so, he afterwards thought it untenable and did not bring it forward.

Now, to take your own agent's account of a man's mind during one phase of a transaction, and not to take the man's own account of his own mind which he gives you by his agent deputed for the purpose, is a very unwise proceeding, and likely, like all blinking of facts, to lead to trouble. To take one small portion of your own agent's account and to represent it, not only as the whole of your own agent's account, but as the whole account of the other side, is (I must say it at the risk of being called a scold) an utter misrepresentation. To do all this for the purpose of holding up to public odium the man against whom you have directed the national force, is unworthy of an English Minister. All this Lord Salisbury has done. And then, as before, he defends himself by saying that there is a scrap of literal truth in his assertion. If Lord Salisbury had told that we were informed by our agent that immediately after Shere Ali had received our demand for an Embassy he had in private council expressed fears that it would give a footing to the Russians, but that we had never heard anything about those fears from him, notwithstanding a very long and close discussion of the whole matter with his Prime Minister, he would have spoken the truth. But that would not have suited his purpose of holding up Shere Ali as one who was dealing falsely with us throughout. It would have been a pointless and ineffective statement.

The Duke of Argyll may have incautiously used too sweeping an expression; but the scintilla of truth in Lord Salisbury's original statement does not preserve it from being an essentially mis-leading one. Neither can Lord Salisbury avail himself of the excuse that Lord Lytton told him what he only repeated. Lord Lytton did not tell him that fear of the Russians was the "reason" assigned by Shere Ali; and Lord Lytton transmitted the whole evidence, from which Lord Salisbury could tell precisely how the matter stood. In short, Lord Lytton here told the exact truth, which Lord Salisbury might have repeated very harmlessly; but it is his alterations of Lord Lytton's story which are not true, that give its whole virus to it, and that have elicited the Duke of Argyll's just exclamation. Lord Salisbury says that the Duke's speech contains several other allegations of the same type, which is likely enough. The difference between a statement which leads away from the truth and one which has not a word of truth in it, I leave to be discussed by those who are curious in matters of casuistry. I have no doubt what the broad judgment of mankind will be, and it remains to be seen whether the other charges made by the Duke of Argyll, and not by him alone, are not rendered more indelible by the kind of defence with which they are met.

15 Bruton Street, W. ARTHUR HOBHOUSE.

The following is the Duke of Argyll's reply to Lord Salisbury's letter:—

Sir,—Lord Salisbury's letter to you of the 17th obliges me to say a few words in reply.

In his speech at Manchester there were two remarkable paragraphs on the subject of our quarrel with the late Amir. One of these professed to give the true cause of the Amir's conduct; while the second purported to state the ostensible reason for that conduct given by the Amir himself.

In the first of these paragraphs the Foreign Secretary expressed his belief that had it not been for the delay interposed by Lord Northbrook the Amir would have accepted the British Embassy. He said that when his orders were issued everything spoke peace; whereas when those orders were executed the Servian invasion by Russia had begun, the Russo-Turkish war had become probable, and the Amir thought he could defy us. Then follows the second paragraph, thus:—"Well, what reason did he give for refusing to receive an Embassy from England? . . . . He objected to receiving the English Embassy because it might force him to receive a Russian Embassy."

These words, in the connexion in which they were spoken, purport to give, and must have been understood by all who heard them to give, an account of the reason put forward by the Amir when the orders of the Government were at last executed, and when the demand they made was refused by him.

This was the statement which I contradicted at Leeds, as one without any foundation and as "misleading the people of this country." It is a statement which suppresses what the Amir did say, and ascribes to him what he did not say, in his refusal. That refusal is conveyed in his letter of the 22nd of May. It gave reasons which it is very inconvenient for the Government to refer to, and it did not say one word about the Russian Mission.

If the foreign Secretary had told the people of this country that during the course of subsequent negotiations, when he was driven into every corner by the expression of our displeasure and by threats of our resentment, the Amir did use the argument about the Russian Mission as one among many others, he would have made an accurate statement and one not misleading.

As it is, what the Foreign Secretary did was to suppress all that the Amir said publicly and officially of his reasons for refusing the Mission; and to suppress also three-fourths of what our Agent, Atta Mahomed, reported him to have said even in communications which seem to have been personal and private.

If this is not misleading the public on the conduct of the Amir, I do not not how to describe it.

As regards this, and all other assertions of Government which I have contradicted, my case has been fully stated and published for about ten months, with ample references to authentic documents, and not one single attempt has been made, so far as I know, to prove any inaccuracy in that indictment. I am, Sir, you obedient servant,

Inveraray Nov. 19. ARGYLL.

ACTION FOR LIBEL.—A NOVEL DEFENCE.

In the Exchequer Division before Mr. Justice Hawkins and a special jury, the case of Stonhill *v.* Trounce was heard. It was an action for libel brought by a journalist who was the publisher of the *British and Colonial Printer's and Stationer's Trade Journal*, against the printer and the publisher of the *Islington Gazette*, in which, on August 12, 1878, an advertisement appeared headed "Caution to the parishioners of Islington and Holloway," and containing an allegation that the plaintiff offered for sale certain bogus mining shares and American land certificates which were all either forged or valueless. The defendant pleaded that the advertisement was sent by the plaintiff himself for publication, that a sufficient apology was inserted in the paper, that the advertisement was inserted without gross negligence, and that £9 9s., which was paid into court, was sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim for damages.

Mr. Cane, Q.C., and Mr. Oppenheim appear for the plaintiff; and Mr. Talfourd Salter, Q.C., and Mr. Finlay represented the defendant.

The plaintiff's case concluded yesterday, with the exception of a few letters, which were now read. The counsel for the defendant then opened the case for the defence, chiefly contending that the plaintiff himself had been the author of the advertisement in the defendant's newspaper, for the purpose of obtaining damages from the defendant after publication.

Mr. William Trounce, the defendant, said he only knew of the advertisement appearing in his paper a week after its publication, when his attention was drawn to it by a letter from the plaintiff's solicitor.

Further evidence having been given in support of the defendant's case, the trial was adjourned.

THE ARRESTS IN IRELAND.

THE SEDITIOUS AGITATION.

The Central News says:—The garrison of Ireland being at the present moment under its proper strength, the War Office has it in contemplation to move the once a couple of battalions of infantry from England should the disaffection be found to be spreading. The Government have been in communication with the military authorities in Ireland, who are instructed to adopt any means they may think best for the protection of life and property in the disturbed districts, and already a concentration of troops is being arranged on a small scale. The officer commanding the Dragoons at Manchester has already been warned in a private letter from the War Office to hold his regiment in readiness for removal to Ireland at a few hours' notice if necessary.

A telegram from Dublin says:—The excitement caused throughout the country by the arrest of the land agitators has much declined, notwithstanding the efforts of the extreme Nationalists to maintain it at a high pitch. The meeting of this (Friday) evening at the Rotunda is still, however, looked to with considerable apprehension. There is no doubt that its magnitude will be great, and it is said that all claiming entrance will be admitted. Mr. Parnell's speech will be the chief utterance of the occasion, and the authorities have resolved to watch his and other deliverances with special care. It is considered that Mr. Parnell's absence from the Balla gathering of Saturday next will remove one element of possible danger. It is stated this morning that the authorities will adopt towards the prisoners the course of framing an indictment for conspiracy, in which charge their speeches at the anti-rent meetings throughout the country will be included. The legal adviser to the Irish Executive, Mr. Monroe, Q.C., will, it is believed, proceed to Sligo to conduct the prosecutions. The indictments against the accused will in all probability be sent before the grand jury at the winter assizes for Connaught, to be opened next month at Carrick-on-Shannon, and subsequently an application will be made in the Queen's Bench to have the case heard in Dublin. To-morrow the county Sligo magistrates will hold a special meeting, when petitions to the Lord Lieutenant will be drawn up, asking for a permanent augmentation of the constabulary force throughout the country. Steps are already being taken to collect what is called "A Fair Trial Fund" for the accused, and one feature of to-night's Rotunda demonstration will be the setting on foot of the subscription. Mr. Parnell has now indefinitely postponed his contemplated American tour, and in common with his colleagues will, as is believed, organise throughout the country meetings of sympathy with the new political prisoners.

The *Nation* says:—"After stealthily watching the progress of the land movement for some months, the Government have made their spring. And on whom have they pounced? Not on Mr. Parnell, the central figure of the whole movement; not on any of those brave-hearted priests who spoke out in the interests of their imperilled flocks. The courage of our rulers was not equal to such a strain. They have made a capture of men supposed to be somewhat less formidable; but if the Government anticipate making light work of these gentlemen they will find themselves greatly mistaken. All Ireland will stand behind the accused. The whole country will sustain them, and the result will be a moral failure for the Government, honour and fame for those whom it seeks to victimise, and a decided victory for the national cause." The *Nation* then goes on to argue that there has been no illegal speaking at any of the meetings hitherto, and they cannot think that any of the Crown lawyers will be able to construe any such meaning out of the speakers' words. The *Nation* hopes "that the land movement will be carried on prudently, but resolutely and steadily; and that it should receive a decided impetus from the vicious swoop upon Davitt, Killen, and Daly."

The *Dublin Express* claims the approval of the English Press for the arrests, and commenting upon the proposed defence fund, argues that the Home Rulers see in these events an opportunity of helping the cause which they have most at heart, the collection of money. It is hoped, no doubt, that the Home Rule agitation, which has been in a state of such deplorable depression, will now share the general revival of trade.

Holloway's Pills.—Nervous Debility.—Persons who feel weak, low, and nervous may rest assured some serious ailment is looming in the distance against which instant action should be taken. Holloway's Pills present the ready means of exciting energetic action on the liver, liberating accumulated bile, and lifting at once a load from the spirits and expelling a poison from the body. This simple and natural method of removing the first tendency to disease gives present ease and ensures future safety. The pale, and all those who are losing flesh, should try these Pills, which are especially useful when the digestive or other functions are imperfectly performed and demand immediate correction, or in after years neither mind nor body will be well developed.

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is absolutely harmless. We are daily consulted by letter and otherwise by those who desire to know if the ANTI-FAT is truly a harmless medicine, to which inquiries we can, from our large observation, most correctly and positively answer in the affirmative, but various other questions are propounded by those who, from having regarded their obesity an indication of health, are fearful of injurious effects from a remedy known to reduce corpulency. One wants to know "If the fat is removed, will the skin not be wrinkled or furrowed? A knowledge of the anatomy of the human skin, and of its wonderful contractile nature, is only necessary to convince any person who might have similar apprehensions that the skin readily adapts itself to a changed habit of body. Not only is the skin not furrowed by a reduction of corpulency, but from the alterative or blood-purifying effects of this medicine the skin when blotched or rough is made more smooth, clear, and beautiful.

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT must be used perseveringly. A very extensive observation has convinced us that in the majority of cases the ANTI-FAT must be taken for from two to three and, in rare cases, even four weeks before the patient will begin to notice much reduction of flesh, after which the loss goes on rapidly—generally from three to five pounds a week. To the over-sanguine we desire to say that ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT does not possess miraculous power. Its workings are in harmony with Nature's laws. It is one of Nature's remedies, it overcomes the morbid condition of obesity by removing the exciting cause, acting upon the food in the stomach, and preventing the conversion of starch and sugar into fat. As systems vary in their susceptibility to medicines, so some, because the experience of a neighbour, on using one bottle of ANTI-FAT, has not been fully realised, refuse a trial. Is it reasonable to suppose that a condition that has existed for years can be thus easily overcome? Take a case of dyspepsia, for example where the functions of the stomach have become deranged, would any one expect an immediate cure, even though the most effective medicine be employed? Precisely similarly must be the cure of this abnormal condition—obesity—be effected. The functions of the stomach are in an abnormal condition, and must be corrected by a gradual process.

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Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant was entirely untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.
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